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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

The Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate and His Successor.

Our distinguished Ambassador to the Court of St. James's seems to be closing business in both the official and the social way in preparation for his expected return to this country in the early spring. From Wednesday to Friday of last week he and Mrs. CHOATE were the guests of jected to special and apparently affectionate attentions. It is reported that | year of bryanization. at dinner on Wednesday evening the King and Emperor formally addressed the uncrowned monarch of post-prandial oratory in a speech of very cordial and complimentary character, directly assigning to Mr. CHOATE the credit for the completion and clinching of the present excellent understanding between Great

Britain and the United States. Surely, if EDWARD's estimate of Mr. CHOATE'S diplomatic achievements is not exaggerated, this Government has seldom if ever had a more useful representative in London. Although Mr. CHOATE will come home much poorer in pocket, owing to the miserably inadequate allowance of dollars voted annually by Congress to our Ambassadors, he will at least be richer in the consciousness that he has served his country well. and that both America and England hold him in gratitude.

The tone of the English press in general with respect to Ambassador Choate's services and approaching departure ought to make that gentleman's ears tingle most agreeably.

With proper deference, however, to King EDWARD'S view of Mr. CHOATE'S conclusive part in the establishment of international amity, we beg leave to remark that the work begun by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and continued by LOWELL'S successors, notably by PHELPS, BAYARD, JOHN HAY and JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE, can never be quite complete, never absolutely clinched beyond the possibility of undoing. If the contrary were true, but a small field would be left. for the exercise of the talents of the diplomat who shall succeed Mr. CHOATE, except in matters of ordinary routine and the perfunctory performance of the duties relating to the same.

Such is clearly not the case. The preservation of a good understanding is as important and delicate a task as its cultivation and establishment. At no previous time has there been a greater opportunity for usef liness than that which awaits the next American Ambassador to England, or a period when in- increased supervision is the only alternative to an tellectual ability in that high office, diplo- increase of the present evils on the one hand or a matic tact and the personal qualities | still more radical policy on the other. In my judg which denote acceptability have counted | ment, the most important legislative act now needed | the fact that the present law is so carefor more or commanded more certain as regards the regulation of corporations is this lessly drawn that the inspection districts rewards in the way of distinction.

Fashionable and Unfashionable Gambling.

On Sunday a clergyman of this town denounced the prevalence of gambling among women of the society of fashion fashionable hotel where a woman had to intermit gambling "for the present" because she had lost \$1,800 at bridge in a single evening.

There is no reason to doubt that the information on which the preacher relied was correct. He said truthfully, also, that this gambling at bridge by women goes on extensively in both private houses and public hotels. Dinners are hurried through in order that the party may the sooner engage in gambling. and some of the women are noted as the sharpest and most grasping of gamblers. At the hotels in the South, where people of wealth and fashion gather in the winter, gambling at bridge proceeds regularly and actively. Here in New York. too, bridge parties gather at clubs and hotels, to say nothing of great numbers of private houses, and pursue the gambling with much passion. At these parties the gains and the losses are considerable and sometimes great, and in the aggregate must be very much larger than those in the now small number of public gambling establishments remaining.

These are facts so well known to everybody at all acquainted with the present habits of fashionable society that it is not remarkable that the pulpit expresses alarm because of them. Gambling made fashionable among women is a rather serious tune was chartered by the Dominion matter. It is bad enough among men, Government in 1903 for two years to go but when the mania extends to women, to Hudson Bay and take formal posseswho are held tighter in its grasp, the sion of all the islands and coasts in the moralist has special reason to fear the northern part of the bay. The party consequences. Probably there has never was in charge of A. P. Low of the Dobeen a time when the vogue of gambling minion Geological Survey, and the ship among women of fashionable society was was commanded by Capt. S. W. BARTwider than it is now, and it is not unrea- LETT, well known for his participation sonable to suppose that it will increase. in PEARY'S Arctic achievements. The Luxury palls and new varieties of social stimulation are sought. The devil finds | Southampton and Melville Islands, and mischief still for idle hands to do. By the a post of the Northwest Mounted Police side of the excitement of gambling the was established, with Major Moodie in routine of the usual fashionable amusements is dull and stale.

assailed because they have not alto- steamer every year to Hudson Bay to gether stamped out unfashionable gam- communicate with this post. bling houses and poolrooms in this town. The Neptune found a Gloucester

and passionately, and in whose social for the purpose by day and by night. is without such women among its members, and gambling is general among the men of the society they frequent.

Who Is the Borrower?

Some observers are amused and more are surprised by the sight of Mr. BRYAN and the Democrats in the act of holding up Mr. Roosevelt's hands as he labors for the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and ciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough | for Government supervision of railroad rates. The Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS and the Democratic brethren in the House of Representatives rally around the President with a well simulated enthusiasm. They will be his shields against monopolistic Republicans, it such there be in Congress.

In this lightning change comedy of politics has Mr. BRYAN "flopped" to Mr. ROOSEVELT or has Mr. ROOSEVELT "flopped" to Mr. BRYAN? Have the Democrats become Republicans or the Republicans become Democrats?

The best way of answering these ques King Edward and Queen Alexandra at | tions is to consult the Republican national Windsor Castle, where they were sub- | platforms and the Democratic national platforms, beginning with 1896, the first

What did the Republican platform of 1896 say upon this now all-obsessing and supreme subject of Government regulation of railroad rates?

Nothing. What did the Republican platforms of 1900 and 1904 say about it?

Nothing. Turn now to the Democratic books

First the Democratic platform of 1896: " The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arterles of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the contro f railroads as will protect the people from robbers

In 1900 the Democrats called for laws providing for publicity as to affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce," and requiring these to "show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin," that their stock is not the opposite shore of Greenland, where watered and that they are not trying the Americans KANE, HAYES, HALL and to monopolize. More specifically as to PEARY traced and named most of the railroads:

" We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce law as will enable the ommission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates."

The Democratic national platform of 1904 repeats the cry of 1896 and 1900:

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the travelling public and shippers of this country may have a prompt and adequate relief from the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation."

Three times the Democratic party was beaten. Three times its platform was rejected. Three times the Republicans showed by their silence that they did not want the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission enlarged.

In his message to Congress Dec. 6

"The Government must, in increasing degree, supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in interstate commerce, and such act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commisrevised rate to go at once into effect, and to stay in effect until the court of review reverses it."

Thus Mr. ROOSEVELT complied with the Democratic "demand" for an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Naturally and gave as an example an incident at a the Democrats, like MOLIÈRE, take their own where they find it.

Raising the British Flag in the Arctic.

When the Newfoundland steam sealer Neptune returned to St. Johns about three months ago, a few lines in the newspapers announced that she had been as far north as Cape Sabine in 78 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, where the Greely expedition passed a tragical winter and where PEARY made his winter quarters for a year during his last explorations. Nothing more was said, but some details of the Neptune's interesting voyage far toward the pole have come to the surface.

The fact is that after leaving Hudson Bay the Neptune touched at all lands on the west coast of Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, raised the British flag and went through the formality of declaring them to be a part of the Dominion of Canada. All these lands are on the eastern edge of the Arctic archipelago to the north of the American mainland. The journey of the Neptune due north from Hudson Strait was about 1,075 miles, and as she followed the coasts and entered the more important inlets the voyage north must have been about 1.300 miles long.

It will be remembered that the Nepparty raised the British flag on the large command. Capt. BERNIER went north last summer on the Gauss, the German The somewhat frantic revival and Antarctic exploring steamer purchased extension of fashionable gambling, it is by Canada, to relieve the Neptune and pertinent to remark, have taken place carry supplies to Major Moodie. The at a time when the police are bitterly Canadian authorities intend to send a Chile. The dean of the corps, the Span-

Commissioner McADOO is accused of cul- whaler in Hudson Bay, and gave notice Mr. Leslie Combs of Kentucky. pable negligence because there still that a tax would hereafter be imposed remain a few gambling establishments; upon whaling and fishing equipment on marks, Mr. Combs said: and among his sharpest critics are all foreign vessels visiting Hudson Bay. some of the very people in whose own and that these vessels would have to pay houses men and women gamble regularly to Canada an export duty on their catch. be permitted to mention the wonderful develop-

Canada holds that Hudson Bay is a circle are many women who assemble closed sea and has been a British possession since the Treaty of Utrecht in No congregation in a fashionable church | 1713. Whether or not this claim is admitted, the shores around the bay are Canadian, and most of the whaling is done within the three mile limit, chiefly in the neighborhood of Chesterfield Inlet.

After the arrival of the Gauss in Hudson Bay, early last summer, the Neptune left those waters, and at the entrance to Hudson Strait was met by the steamer Eric, which filled her bunkers with coal. The Neptune then turned north and put into Cumberland Sound on the coast of Baffin Land, where the flag was raised and the declaration of British sovereignty proclaimed. This performance was repeated at a number of indentations on the long coast of Baffin Land, at Lancaster Sound, at North Devon, at Jones Sound, and at Cape Sabine on Ellesmere Land. Members of the expedition say that if the channels leading north from Smith Sound had not been filled with ice the Neptune would have gone on and raised the British flag on the shores of the Arctic Sea in Grant Land.

Whether the expedition crossed over to the west coast of North Greenland to annex that region to the British Empire is doubtful. The members say that they did not see any of the Cape York natives. This makes it evident that they did not visit that part of the Greenland coast between Cape York and Smith Sound.

The whole of Arctic America west of Greenland, including the islands discovered by the Norwegian SVERDRUP, has now been declared to be a part of Canada. The Canadians say that they have claimed all this territory as a part of the British domain for many years that nobody has ever disputed the claim, and the only reason for taking formal possession now is that they do not wish to incur any risk of "funny Alaska business." They claim everything to the Pole north of continental America.

The rest of the world will probably look on with interest but no excitement. Practically every part of this archipelage excepting the Sverdrup Islands, Grinnell Land and Grant Land was discovered by British explorers, and they took a prominent part also in exploring these two northern lands. It is different on region clear to the topmost part of Greenland discovered by PEARY. It will be interesting to observe whether the British will try also to paint this coast red along with the rest of their empire.

Steamboat Inspection.

Secretary VICTOR H. METCALF of the Department of Commerce and Labor has forwarded to Congress eight bills for the amendment of the steamboat inspection law, the measures having been recommended by the commission which investigated the burning of the General Slocum in this harbor last summer. Some of the bills aim to correct abuses and faults in the inspection service which were well known even before general attention was directed to the subject by the disaster on the Slocum. Congress at its last session was asked by Secretary George Bruce Cortelyou to abolish the system of payment under which the salary of an inspector depends upon the number of vessels he examines. Mr. METCALF repeats this recommendation, and he calls attention again to are not even designated correctly in the

Under the existing law the equipment required in a steamboat is fixed by statute, and one of the principal reforms urged by Mr. METCALF is that all details should be left to regulation under rules to be adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors. This change would give an elasticity to the system which is impossible in any statutory code. Another amendment would make the annual inspection compulsory, and not dependent upon the application of the master or owner, as the law now provides. Still another would give power to the inspectors to enforce the repair, removal or destruction of condemned equipment, for which they have now no authority.

In general, the proposed amendments aim at an extension of the powers of inspectors and supervising inspectors in the interest of the traveller. Mr. METCALF declares that "few, if any, revisions are contained in the amendments which can meet with any reasonable objection." The inadequacy of the law now in force is shown vividly by the fact, to which the Secretary draws attention, that "the Grand Republic was able to keep on navigating, notwithstanding that a reinspection of said vessel showed that she was in at least as dangerous a condition as the Slocum." In strengthening the law Congress will perform tardily a duty for the neglect of which it can have no good excuse. But the protection of passengers on steamboats lies finally in the hands of the executive officers who enforce the law. The most stringent code will be ineffective if it is not enforced strictly, and the history of the Slocum showed that even the law as it reads now was not enforced as it should have been in this district.

Good Conditions in Guatemala.

A few days ago a current rumor represented Guatemala as on the edge of a revolution. If such an enterprise existed at all, it must have died in its extreme infancy.

On New Year's Day President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA held his customary reception, and was visited by all the members of the diplomatic corps resident in the capital city. Among the countries thus represented were the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, Belgium and ish Minister, being absent by reason of ill health, the address of the occasion was made by the American Minister.

After some fitting preliminary re-

"Upon such an occasion as this criticism or compliment would be alike out of place, but it may ment in Mexico in the past ten years: the great work now in hand to the south, and to predict that Guatemala in material wealth and well being has a great future before her. We hope this will ! realized in your next administration, and that this

year of 1905 will distinctly mark its advent. The wise base their hopes of the future upon their experiences of the past, and we look to the peace and order maintained by your administra tion in the past seven years as a guarantee that your people may expect as much in those that are

"We remember that, called to your position of responsibility by a tragedy, you have firmly held the authority with which you have been intrusted; we remember that by the diplomatic settlement of 1902, by arbitration and negotiation you have settled all the foreign claims of importance against your Government, and have given rise to not one yourself; we remember that hardly had the askes cooled after the terrible disaster of Santa Maria, when rallway spikes were being driven to its base. and the Mazatenango Ratiway opened; and the Northern Rallway contract seems to guarantee the completion of that highway to the Atlantic at an early date.

"These achievements in a period of depression in the face of natural phenomena of almost unparalleled destructiveness, warrant the hope that conditions may enable you to direct the destiny of Guatemala still further along on the highway to that position all hope she may one day occupy. "A noble field lies before you; that you may be able to occupy it to the greatest advantage of your

country is our earnest wish. This wish is our New

Year offering."

In his message to Congress a few menths ago President CABRERA reported the national revenues for the preceding year as \$17,586,884, Guatemalan money, a sum which is about \$550,000 in excess of expenditures. The exports of the country, figured in terms of American gold, are a little in excess of \$7,000,-000 annually, nearly \$3,000,000 worth of coffee and other products being sent to the United States. The imports approximate \$3,000,000, in gold prices, about 60 per cent, being purchased in this country. In about another year a railway, now being constructed by American capital, will connect Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic side, with Guatemala City, by a line of 195 miles in length. From Guatemala City a line runs to San José, on the Pacific Coast. A connection will thus be made between

run from the Guatemalan capital. This is a much pleasanter statement than rumors and stories of revolt, debt and defaulted payments, and THE SUN echoes very cordially the hopes expressed for the future of our Central American neighbor.

When you consider the temptations to ambition and enterprise which membership in any committee to solicit subscriptions resents, the act of the Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY in withdrawing voluntarily from such a committee becomes really impressive. The provocation must have been strong indeed

By nominating JOHN DE WITT WARNER for Mayor this fall the Citizens' Union can complete with ease and certainty its selfelimination from consideration in the New York political situation.

France's Power of Assimilation. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To many Suropeans it will appear that the inference in Mr. P. A. Vanderlip's article in Scribner's that the United States is the only country where foreigners United States is the only country where foreigners forget their racial animosities and become patriotic citizens is highly inaccurate, as are most American comments on European matters. The population of France is only kept up by immigration, mostly from Germany. Italy, Switzerland, Beigium and Luzemburg. These foreigners learn French at once, if they do not already know it, become more effusively patriotic than born Frenchmen and are probably sincere. They work on the streets and roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and do not display their racial roads of France, and become patriotic first intended and the completion of her irrigating canals, Arizona will double, treble and quadruple her population, mining industries, agricultural and horticultural recome like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become like Nevada, retrogressive, but a progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become size and progressive special progressive State, the pride of her citizens, and never become size and progressive special progressive special progressive special progressive special progressive special progressive special progre animosities conspicuously. The Alsatians, who are of German race, often submit to many sacrifices in order to be French citizens.

Similar facts may be observed in England, which has a large immigrant population. The popula-tion of Whitechapei is now largely Jewish and is distinctly patriotic to its adopted country. At the head of English social and business life are many foreigners, like the Sassoons, the Ballis, Mr. Alfred Belt, Sir Ernest Cassel and others, who get along nicely together and are very public spirited. The of them who are Jews excite much less animo than do members of the same race in America. NEW YORK, Jan. 30. HORACE GREEN.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A number of gentlemen met the other day to ask for police reform. They are all eminent men, yet no one can help seeing that they made a mistake. They damage the cause of reform by starting a move-ment which will get very little support.

It is said on all sides that our police force is better that it ever was before. It is assuredly better than it was under Mayor Low's administration. The press of this city criticised the management of the police under Mayor Low. Men of both parties united in saying that it was poor. But there was no committee endeavoring to bring about police reform. If a committee of that kind is formed now it will only cause a comparison between this administration and the one before it, and when one reform movement is weak others of the same origin will be weak also.

class me with imbeciles and criminals, but perhaps THE SUN will permit me to show that some women have more political judgment than some men. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Bishop Potter's Version Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why, oh why did Bishop Potter's informant as to the dangers of intemperance in prohibition regions leave out the coachman? As I recall the story, printed in Harper's Drawer before the civil war, the guest was treated first by his hostess, in the name of strict temperance; next by his host, in the same good cause; next by the son of the house-or maybe it was a nephew-and last of all by the coachman, a foily dog of an Irishman, who kept a particularly fine nip for his own special delectation, but had no mind that the house's reputation for hospitalit should suffer. And in the story it was further set down that the guest, poor man, ran away from the temptations of temperance to the safety of a nebibbing community, being a person of so-tety with some regard for keeping on an even The thing may seem a trifle, but I am no friend to those who mar a classic—not even to point an immoral or adorn a tale of subway taverns— or even wild animals. Hence these tears from NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Education and Muscular Training To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. Is it not ossible now, once and for all, to make clear the arrow meaning of the word "education," to readers f THE SUN. at least?

A correspondent asks in this morning a edition who is the better educated. President fillet or James J. Jeffries. Education is discipline of the intellect, establish-ment of principles, regulation of the heart's emo-tions and cultivation of the mind. It does not include the increasing of the dexicity of a certain few or of all the muscles of the body; that's train-ing. Neither does it mean the perfection of the

physical condition of the human body, unless done along the most thoroughly scientific lines, and then it is only to be considered as a fractional part of an educational scheme.

From a facetious question may sometimes come NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Knicker-What were your baby's first words' Bocker-She said, "Am I the first you ever kissed!"

Force of Habit. ere was once a penman so queer He wrote on a typewriter clear And when he was through Pray what did he do But hang it up over his ear.

A PLEA FOR ARIZONA. Separate Statehood and Not Half-State-

hoed Her Desire and Right. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have peen equally surprised and indignant to see a report from the Senate Committee on Terories in favor of marrying Arizona to New Mexico as one State of the Union.

Arizona has about 114,000 square miles, and New Mexico about 121,000 square miles, while even New York State has only about 47,000 quare miles. Arizona and New Mexico together would make a State five times the size of New York State. I think each Teritory has now sufficient population to entitle t to one member of the House of Representa-

As a quasi citizen of Arizona for four or five years (with a small fortune sunk in her mines and irrigating canals), I adjure my fellow Arizonans to reject utterly the prof-fered boon of half-statehood.

Uncle Samuel should be squarely told, in Arizona language, that she indignantly rejects this New Year's gift. She is not a beggar for favors, she only demands her rights, and is both morally and legally entitled to separate statehood, and that speedily.

New Mexico is physically separated from Arizona by high mountain ranges, and the means of communication and intercourse are over long, roundabout distances. It is not ist to either Arizona or New Mexico to compel a union which neither Territory desires. The settlers in Arizona and New Mexico located there under an implied and moral

outract that they should in due time be ad-

mitted as separate States of the American Union, and their reasonable expectations should not be thwarted by what seems to be bad faith on the part of their sister States. State capitol grounds were purchased in Phoenix about twelve years ago, containing about fifty acres. They were ornamentally laid out with walks and drives and planted with orange, lemon and fig trees, the pepper, um-

brella trees and various palms and numerous acti from its deserts and other ornamental The inhabitants of Phoenix are as intelligent, cultivated and advanced as in any eastern or Southern city of the Union. haps it may be considered hyperbolical, but I an conscientiously say that in the Territory of Arizona, among its lawyers and leading citizens, can be found men competent to perform creditably the duties of Governor of any State in the Union and even of the Presi-dency of the United States. The ladies of Phoenix are as intelligent, esthetic, refined

and cultivated as in any Eastern city of the

True, gambling and intemperance, as in all countries, prevail to a considerable ex-but I venture the assertion that in Phoetent; but I venture the assertion that in Figuria risk there are more churches in proportion to the population than in the city of Albany which is called a city of churches. In a sem residence there of four or five years, I travelled over the Territory in wild mountains an desolate plains; and though I never carried pistol, I was never insulted or disrespectfully treated. In manly characteristics and in chivalric treatment of women the supposethe two oceans, and American ports will be brought within five to seven days' alf civilized Arizonan can well compare ith his Eastern brothers. There is a cordial-y and a stream of the milk of human charity ind kindness flowing over her arid deserts hich would shame Broadway in New York

leh would shall. Beacon street in Boston. never heard of a prizefight in Arizona never heard of a prizefight in Arizona How does this compare with the old capital of the great Empire State, which years ago relebrated its bicentennial? Let New York tand aside and Arizons go ahead in avoiding he barbarities of prizefighting.

figuratively speaking, our youngest sister utly knocks at the front door of the Union clothed in her scarlet garments, dyed the blood of her early settlers. With he clear cerulean eyes, emblematic of her nativ skies, she asks for admission to the family claiming almost a half century of preliming education in democracy and that nearly there early ploneers have already consecrather soil with their graves. In many centeries I have seen numerous graves mark with the touchingly pathetic epitaph, Killey the Loilens, over different days at the Indians,

Shall we deny her admission or shall we show her the "open door"? Uncle Samuel should be told that whatever any Republican or Democratic politician may say as to political exigencies and necessities, the Amerileges and immunities thereunto ap-ing. With statehood and the compli-her trigating canals. Arizona will tion to Yuma and from Tombstone and Tucson to the Needles, public meetings should
be called in every county, city, village and
hamlet to express the real and honest sentiments of the people on this question of Arizona autonomy and statehood; and let not
the language be minced and squeamish, but
plain, pure Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Arizonan
English. Let the committee arrange to collect and publish in pamphlet form all the
resolutions adopted and speeches made and
leading editorials written on the subject, to
be distributed to the President, Senators,
Members of Congress and Governors of all the
States of the Union and leading newspapers
of the country. Then send to Washington a
strong representative committee to urge and
advocate immediate statehood with the President and Congress and to give Arizonans,
after a half century of tutelage, justice and
a square deal.

If the Joint Statehood bill should pass
Congress, ask the President to veto it. If
the President should sign the bill, seek redress in the courts, up to the court of last
resort, to test the constitutionality of such a
bill, unprecedented in American history, and
also whether or not it violates the treaty
of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo of 1847 between
Mexico and the United States, which guarantee i equal rights to the annexed territory
and its citizens enjoyed by any other citizens of the United States.

As a half-brother Arizonan, I call on my
Arizonan friends to stand up like free men

zens of the United States.

As a half-brother Arizonan, I call on my Arizonan friends to stand up like free men and demand as a right, not as a favor, the speedy separate admission of Arizona as an equal State of the American Union.

ALBANY, Jan. 28. WILLIAM BARNES, SR.

WILSON ON WILSON.

Likewise on Horses, Dogs, Gods, Poets, Geese and Such Small Deer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read that

ncle Sam is breeding coach horses, in an experimental way, at the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Col. Coach horses! Anathema sit! Who cares for coach horses, which, along with singing schools, can be indulged in only by plutocrats! What is really needed is an experimental station for breeding a kind of dogs which, I have read, go about with a small keg of excellent brandy a ched to the lower side of the neck-somewhere the Alps-marked "nunc est bibendum."
Let the Secretary of Agriculture get down his

sty Virgil, open to the "Georgics," and when he comes to a passage which says, "Nor let the care of dogs be last to you; but at once feed the swirt hound of Sparta and the strong Molossian dog with rich whey. Never, they being your guards, shall you fear the nightly thief in the stable, nor cowardly Spania de attacking you from behind" t him make a note on it.

Helne, in the "Song of the Unwept Tear," tells us of a land that is fairer than this, where roast geese fly about with gravy boats in their bills, and "feel flattered if any one condescends to eatthem."
These birds of Cockalgne ought to be raised on some experiment station of Uncle Sam's. Instead of signs for them to "Keep off the Grass," there should be sign boards, thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombross, bearing the anti-race suicide mandate, "Crescite et multipli mini." writin a large hand. What with alfalfa fatlings, sugar beets, super-

bounding potatoes, brandiferous dogs, stuffed eese in place of stuffed ballot boxes, and all the lavish hills vocal with "the murmur of a happy Pan." when, and where else than in Colorado, would you expect the return of the Age of Gold? can almost hear the heavenly footsteps, and most feel my hands lift up "To Approdite, the golden gifted;

To bright Apollo and Pan. DENVER, Jan. 25. POSEY S. WILSON. Esopus-A Wintry Eondean

sopus rests: beneath the snow. The lawn and paths are snuggied low The porch, fair summer's rendezvous, in quilt of white is sleeping, 100; And sparrows pass on tip of toe.

No backmen joggle to and fro. The trains upon the bank below Don't stop—that last one simply flew: Esopus rests. So still it is, in fact, thoughts go Back to election's afterglow; The night the Judge, at fall of dew

Announced, as counsel does when through:

"Escpus rests."

COMMERCE AFTER THE WAR. WHOLESALE NAVAL DESERTIONS An Opportunity for Americans Pointed

Out by the Japanese Consul-General. S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General has risen to protest against the "wild and boastful utterances" attributed to him at the Michigan Society dinner last week by some of the other newspapers. The substance of what he did say, Mr. Uchida

writes to THE SUN, was this: "Our country, as it is well known to the world, is engaged in the struggle for our national existence. Incidentally we are fighting for the territorial integrity of China and independence of Corea, as well as the open door policy in the interests of other nations having the commercial relations with those two countries.

"We have got to fight for other nations, as we found it absolutely necessary to do so for the protection and safeguard of our own independence and national welfare. Now, judging from the series of successes for our arms in the past, and also from the present internal conditions of Russia, I think we have a reasonable chance for get

ting out of the struggle with the final triumph. "As soon as the war is over, however, Japan has to face a new struggle, that is international competition in commerce and industries in our neighboring countries. as the result of their markets being thrown open to all the rest of the world on equal terms. In this second struggle, it is our earnest hope to have Americans as our partners instead of rivals, as the United States is the traditional friend of our coun-

whose friendships we can rely upon absolute faith. "While Americans will be able to assist us in capital and energy we could assist them by our influence, skill and knowledge in handling matters in connection with those countries. There is a large field of operation for business enterprises in the Far East, and I hope this country will send out some experts upon the termination of the war and study the immense commercial and industrial possibilities in those countries. I may assure you that the com bination of Americans and Japanese in those enterprises will enable us to secure share of business in those quarters of the globe."

ENGLAND, CHINA AND TIBET. The Complicated Process of "Politically

Sterliizing" the Land of the Lamas. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The story contained in the correspondence con cerning the recent Tibetan expedition just issued by the British Government is remarkable whether looked at from the Chinese, the Tibetan or the British point of view.

The justification of the armed peace mission during its expedition to Lhasa was that the action of the British Indian Government met with the entire approval of China, whose Emperor's suzerainty over Tibet was affirmed in the treaty, or whatever the document was that was signed by the smiling Lama who was substituted by Col. Younghusband for the elusive Grand Lama.

Now, it would appear that both the Indian Government and Col. Younghusband had, notwithstanding the stringent instructions from London, got quite out of hand and were carrying out a subtle policy of their own, instead of "politically sterilizing" Tibet, as was the intention of the British Government itself. What the precise meaning of this new term may be is not very clear, but at the first glance it would appear to be a process of isolation of Tibet for an ulterior purpose, similar to that practised by the lion in the fable at the suggestion of the fox with the four bulls in the field that had to be parted before they could be attacked and devoured separately.

What the Chinese understand by the British

policy of political sterilization of one of their vassal provinces is shown in the animated discussion in native Chinese papers on the subject of Tibet. They demand nothing east than a declaration of their Government thanging the status of Tibet from that of a rassal state into an integral part of the empire and the formation of an army for its occupation and defence.

setting aside, of the document and the consideration of a new one when Tang Shao Yi, the High Commissioner to Tibet, has had time to reach Lhasa, study things on the spot and make his report to Pekin.

All this requires ample time and consideration, so that the political sterilization of Tibet may be considered as temporarily, if not indefinitely, deferred. For the present it is of interest to note that the Deasy expedition of 1898 that penetrated far north into western Tibet has had its reports of the mineral fertility of Tibet confirmed by those of the Rawling-Hargreaves exploration of 1903, and of the Ryder-Rawling party that returned to Simila shortly after last New Year.

Judging from the short extracts to hand from the British Government publication on the recent Tibetan expedition, the work should rank high in historical fiction and afford delectable reading for that gallant force under the British flag that belongs exclusively to neither the land nor the sea service, known as the marines.

F. New York, Jan. 30.

Our Wars and Our Soldlers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just seen in a War Department order that I am entitled to three badges, one each for the Cuban, Philippine and China campaigns I served in the civil war from Donaldson to Bentonville, and was wounded thrice. I did a thousand times more service and endured a great deal more hardship in the civil war than in all the others combined, ye have received no badge for it. Why is it that so much is made of these recent wars? Is it because the Government and those who participated in these wars know they did not amount to much, but are trying to manufacture a history and give standing and dignity to the most trivial and, in some cases,

Gen. Daggett, in his book "America in the China Relief Expedition," speaking of the conduct under fire of the experienced and the inexperienced officer, the one with an estab-lished reputation, and the other with a repu-tation to gain, says:

Perhaps our recent wars, especially in the Philippines, have illustrated more fully these two classes of officers than most wars. It has been said that more cheap and cheaper reputations have been made in the last four years than ever before.

Afterward, speaking of conferring brevets Gen. Daggett says: When one examines the long list of recommenda-tions for brevets and medals of honor he feels that the value of these honors has been so cheapened as to have no significance. Especially does this apply to Philippine service. The vocabulary of adjectives and skill in framing descriptive phrases was exhausted in attempts to make ordinarily good conduct appear extraordinarily heroic.

onauct appear extraoranamy neroe.

In a subsequent chapter Gen. Daggett crystallizes the results of long experience in a few pages. Giving a definition of bravery and describing how different men act when under fire, he says: No, one campaign does not make a soldier, espe-ally a short one. It is a repetition of campaign

clair a short one. It is a repetition of campaign and battles with sufficient intervals between them to give time to digest the experiences gained from them, that makes the mature soldier. * * Tem perament has much to do under fire, and especially in the first few battles. Some will be caim, while others will appear excited, and still others will others will appear excited, and still others begin to bluster.

begin to bluster.

The most striking contrast appears when one looks over the list of Generals for the last five years—I will not name them—and then brings to mind Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Meade, Thomas, Sedgwick and others. What Generals and troops did our army meet in Cuba, the Philippines or China? Just think of them, and then of Lee, Longstreet, Stonewall Jackson and the Johnstons, and their veteran soldiers!

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29. CIVIL WAR.

Knicker-I see they have a scheme for extracting gold from the sea. Focker-That's nothing: look at the money a voman gets by crying.

The Brine Mine.

Respectfully Referred Poet-Here are a dozen of the children of my Editor-My dear sir, the man you want to see is

A Whist Expert.

Stella-How do you know what are trumps?

Over 500 Seamen Said to Have Left the North Atlantic Squadron Wholesale desertions from the North Atlantic squadron while it was in port during the Christmas holidays, and fo three months previous, were admitted a the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday

was said that more than 500 seamen, experienced men, had failed to report duty after getting shore leave. The conditions among the sail battleships of the North Atlantic squadron are said to be alarming. The fection is such that there are few of that old men left and the ships now engaged

in the manœuvres in southern waters are manned by green crews. The cause of this disaffection officer in charge of one of the dep of the yard, "is the gravest th before the Navy Department. T is not known or at least I have what it is. It has been sugge more frequent shore leave ficial to the service, but I don't. The men who deserted in Decen got frequent shore leave and final

HAMLIN GARLANDFOR PURL FOOD

good on the Christmas holiday

Suggests a Little More Work to the Menbers of the Consumers' League.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan was again made resident of the Consumers' League of the City of New York at the annual meeting. held yesterday at the Waldorf. absence of Mrs. Julia Ward Hoxe, Mr Nathan introduced Hamlin Garland ing, "Every thorn has its rose." He suggested that the league add work for pure

ood to its present activities.

Dr. Annie Daniel told of seeing diseased children lying on piles of clothes, which were being finished in the sweatshops, and

of low the work went on in the just as if no one was ill there.

"I feel a cowboyish desire to ge shoot somebody," exclaimed Prof. Nash of the Episcopal Theologic of Cambridge, Mass. "These por in sweatshops have not as much." in sweatshops have not as much in sweatshops have not as much characterising as a tadpole or a clam."

Mrs. Nathan read a detailed report of the league's work for the year, and said that there was just \$19 in the treasury. Mrs. Florence Kelly also spoke. Tea followed

the routine business EPISCOPALIAN NORTHFIELDS.

Richfield Springs and Cooperstown to Have Yearly Church Conferences. Episcopalians started summer conferences last year similar to those at Winona,

Northfield and other places. They were held at Richfield Springs and Cooperstown and were very successful. It has been decided to make these conferences permanent and to increase them in number. There will be in July and August next a women's auxiliary conference, a Seabury

conference for men, a vacation or general

conference and a Sunday school confer

ence, and it is possible a student conference also. The railroads have tendered special rates, and moderate rates of enterainment are to be insured. been drawn for an auditorium at Richfield Springs, but it is likely that a temporary auditorium will be provided this year. To have charge of the conferences and to undertake other missionary work there has been organized in this city a Seabury Society of New York.

STAMPING OF GOLD AND SILVER. Congress Asked to Forbid All Untruthfol

Marks-Petition of Jewellers. To regulate the stamping of gold and silver in the United States as is done in European countries is the object of a movement recently started in New York among the manufacturers of watches. watch cases and jewelry, which came to the surface yesterday through the sending to Washington of a petition in favor of the

proposed enactment.

This is an amendment to the Vreeland bill, now before the Senate, a measure designed to break up the fraudulent prac-tices of a class of manufacturers who stamp upon gold or silver articles the word-"United States Assay" or similar phrase gned to deceive the public into the be lief that the Government certifies to the fineness of the metal. The amendment goes further by forbidding all untruthful marks relative to the fineness of gold, silve

R. B. ARMSTRONG'S RESIGNATION.

He Leaves the Treasury Department on March 5 to Enter Business in This City. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Formal announce ment was made at the White House to-

day of the resignation of R. B. Armstrong. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Armstrong will quit the department March 5 to go into business in New Yor according to a statement in his latter, the President. The President's reply Mr. Armstrong's letter of resignation

complimentary.
"I wish at this time to express my appre ciation of the zeal, industry and mark administrative ability with which have performed your duties and to expr the heartiest good wishes for the future writes the President to Secretary And

strong. JAPAN'S HOME BUILT WARSHIPS 19,000 Tons Rather Too Large an Esti-

mate for It. Says Paymaster Vano. Tsuvetaro Yano, Assistant Payr General of the Japanese Navy, is his way to London, where he is to stay for a year to supervise paying the Japanese engineers who are directing the contion of the two battleships ordered in Fngland by Japan. When he was asked terday about the report that the Japan Government is to build a battleship of 18

ns at home, he said. "It is true that the Japanese Gove is going to build a battleship ns is rather too large a tonnage He will sail on the White Star li on Wednesday for Liverpool

CITY'S START AT LIGHTING. Bids for a Refuse Burning Plant Adver-

The first step toward the construct municipal plant for the electric lighting of the Williamsburg Bridge was taken yes terday when Street Cleaning Comm Woodbury advertised for bids for t ing of an incinerating plant in I Slip, between Tompkins and East The plant will be used to burn stre nd the heat to provide power to run e

tric generators. Site for New Brooklyn Academy of Mus-The board of directors of the new vn Academy of Music vesterday announced that a site for the bu been secured on the south side of I avenue, embracing the block from Ashland place to St. Felix 176 feet and 215 feet on each of streets, containing 37,840 squar Lowell M. Palmer, Alfred T. W Ogden, Martin Joost and Frank L. have been selected as the contained to have been selected as the bu

Public Hearing on B. R. T.

The State Railroad Commissi in the County Court House in Br this morning to give a public hearing cerning the manner in which the Br Rapid Transit Company is carry public to and over the Brooklyn public to and over the Brooklyn After the complaints are all in Su S. Smith, who has been chosen champion of the railroad compar attempt to show that the Brooklyn Transit Company, especially in the blizzard, gave the best service that Bella-I notice what I put on my partner's ace be expected.